The above paragraph appeared as editorial in the Spartanburg Express of the 4th instant, and demands some notice from us, inasmuch as we are held up to the infliction of an unpleasant implica-

To save Mr. Earle the labor of making a copy, we promised to send the original to the Express; but having a long manuscript communication from James Farrow, also to be inserted in that journal. in our desire to insure promptness in the greater the less escaped our mind. For this neglect we rendered satisfactory explanation to Mr. Earlethe only party whose right of complaint we recognise in the premises.

### TOWN ELECTION.

On Monday last an e ection was held f	or Int
dant and Wardens, with the following re-	sult:
Intendant-Jeff. Choice,	141
Wardens -J. B. Cleveland,	139
A. H. Kirby,	134
T. O P. Vernon	96
John Maxwell,	85

"No license" was the motto of this ticket, and beautifully significant of the principle of the caudidates, the managers used a coffee-pot for a ballot

#### THE JAPAN EXPERITION.

We are indebted to the attention of our popular and esteemed Representative, Col. Jas. L. Orr. for the first volume of Com. M. C. Perry's Japan Expedition, in quarto, pp. 538. By Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D. Joined to most attractive letter press, this work contains 89 benutifully executed lithographs, and 77 wood cut illustrations.

This is the most superb work we have yet seen put out under the authority of Congress, and is a noble appreciation of the wisdom and tact of Commodore Perry in carrying to successful issue the great Japan expedition.

# AMBROTYPES AND DAGGERREOTYPES.

Mr. Leonard has opened his Rooms over the office of Mesers. Thomson & Choice, and is ready to give indelible Ambro or Daguerreotypes to all who may favor him with a sitting. See his advertise-

### PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

W. T. Porter, editor and founder of the New York Spirit of the Times, is about to commence a new weekly Sporting and Literary paper in New York. It will be of the same size and character as the old paper, and a brilliant corps of contributors and correspondents has already been secured.

An experience of twenty-six years has made Mr. Porter thoroughly conversant with sporting intelli gence, and his judgment is deemed conclusive on all subjects connected therewith. Those who wish to keep posted up on the turf, and kindred subjects, will do well to subscribe for "Porter's Spirit."

# LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The following letter, though not as late as the public and published accounts, is important as coming from a former resident of our town and District, and affords reliable assurance that facts warrant the exciting news we have from Kansas-

"LEAVENWORTH, August 17, 1856. "DEAR SIR: The excitement prevails to an g extent. Lane is in the Territory, murdering the pro-slavery men, burning their houses, and driving their wives and children into the woods for shelter. Expresses have been sent into Missour for aid. We expect a large force from there tomorrow. The editor, printer, and devil of this office [Leavenworth Journal] will march to morrow. consequently there will be no Journal issued until peace is restored. We are going to exterminate every one of the villains from the Territory, giving no quarters and expecting none,

#### J. T. BROWN." NICARAGUA.

It appears from the advices that Walker continues to sustain himself, and that his forces and resources are increasing, A force of five hundred men from New Orleans had joined him. About fifteen hundred men from the forces of the several States that were in league against him have deserted, and joined him. The feeling of the Nicaraguans any former time.

Walker seized and shot a traitor named Salizar In retaliation the Rivas party at Leon threatened to minister threatened them with the chastisement of road should be amended, so as to remove the rehis Government if any injury was inflicted upon Dr. Livingston, and his life was saved.

The purser of the steamer Cahawba reports affairs in Nie tragua more favorable to General Walker than has reached us through other channels. He claims that the execution of Salizar and dismissal of the English Vice Consul have produced a good effect.

Padre Vigil was enthusiastically received on his return home, and gave so flattering an account of his reception and treatment in the United States that some of the natives wish to visit the republic.

THE RECENT STORM .- We regret to learn, says the Augusta Chroniele of the 2d inst., that much damage has been sustained by the planting interesis in this and the adjoining districts, by the storm which passed over this city on Sunday last. We have been informed that much property in mills, dams and bridges has been carried away, and the crops as well as stock have been literally drowned

and washed away from low lands. Much damage has been sustained in this State. Railroads, bridges, dams, and crops have suffered. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad fortugately

CANDIDATES. - Gov. Aiken having declined a re-election to Congress from the Charleston Distriet, the following candidates are in the field: Gen. Schnierle, Col. James Simons, Col. John Cunningham, Wm. Whaley, Gen. James Gadsden, Wm. R. Taber, and perhaps others.

In view of the aspect of public affairs and the importance of the Representative office, the Courier and Mercury recommend a convocation of the people of the District, with a view to the selection of a man in whom all can have confidence.

YELLOW FEVER.-The deaths from fever in Charleston from the 24th to the 30th alt, were 7. Since then the deaths have ranged from 1 to 4 per

Hon. Preston S. Brooks has reached home. His reception in Columbia was very cordial, and the Mayor, on behalf of the people, presented him with a silver goblet and cane. At other points his re-

ception was equally cordial. R. C. Woodward has been elected Sheriff of THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

We find the following account of the passage the Army Appropriation Bill on the 31st ult. in the "Ion" correspondence of the Baltimore Sun: "The House yielded gradually and gracefully to the necessity of passing the army bill. The Sen-ate, dropping all projects of compromise, had agreed, upon consultation on Friday, not to con-sent to the termin tion of the session until the army bill should be passed. The anti-proviso Senators, both democrats and whigs, had mutually pledged themselves to this course, and upon the suggestion it is said, of Mr Bell, of Tennessee. The determi-nation of the Senate had its effect upon the House.

nation of the Senate land its effect upon the House.

"Besides this, a number of absences had arrived, and had changed the relative numbers of the two parties. Twenty of the absences were paired off. Only six members, unpaired, were absent, and these were equally divided on the question. The House attempted to save the first clause of the proviso, which prohibits the employment of the army in aid of the relation. of the enforcement of any law heretofore enacted by the Kausas Legislature. They first passed the bill with this medified proviso, and having yielded so much, they finally yielded the whole. Thus the army appropriation bills was saved by a majority of four—just the same number by which it would have been saved at the close of the first session, on Monday, the 18th, had another hour or two remained?

The South was entirely united, as were the no ional Northern Democrats, upon the final vote of 101 to 97. Messrs. Harrison, of Ohio, Tyson, of of buildings impresses the mind. The eye linger-Pennsylvania, and Haven and Whitney, of New York, Americans, also voted for the bill as it pass-

Our impression is that this result was mainly brought about by the action of the President in discontinuing work pertaining the army in the arsepals, armories, and workships, and thus throwing out of employ, from the absence of means to pay them, large numbers of mechanics and operatives. This outside pressure was creating a clamor adverse to the interests of the Fremonters, till even Greeley, whose advice elected his followers almost to the point of disbanding the army, was forced to beseech the speedy enactment of the law that would put bread into starving mouths at the North. Should another similar attempt be made, we think the right screw can be touched to bring Northern patriotism back from its transcendental flight.

The Boston Times, in an article on the subject.

"Among the most important items in the Army Supply Bill are those for clothing and the armories For the former, merchants in New England are extensive contractors. Hundreds of thousands of dollars reach the New England States annually in return for the clothing which covers the backs of our Northern soldiery. Blankets, canvass for tents, etc., also enter largely into this branch of army supplies. And there is not a person in the maru seture of cotton and woolen goods in the Eastern States but has an interest in keeping open this ex-tensive market for their labor—a market that is sure pay, and in good round gold eagles, too.

"Those who have read the government adver-

"Those who have read the government adver-tisements soliciting proposals for the supply of this description of goods for the army will have formed some idea of the magnitude of the business, and of the value it is to New England people. Scarcely a blanket protects and warms a United States sol-dier but of New England manufacture—scarcely a thread of cotton or woolen cloth worn by him but is of New England manufacture—and last, but not least the making up of scarchy and last, but not least, the making up of scarcely an article of rai-ment that is worn by a United States soldier but has given employment to industrious and worthy men and women in the New England States. aggregate, the number of people in New England employed in the making of garments alone is immense. For this labor these people receive pay, if not directly yet indirectly, from the United States Treasury, and the moment the vaults of that treasury are closed, because Congress has refused to pass the usual supply bill, the incentive to and the prospective reward for their industry ceases.
Where there is no money there is but little work and where there is neither work nor pay, distress, with its attendant evils, is sure to follow."

# RAILEGIB CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were unanimously dopted by the Railroad Convention which met at Asheville, on the 26th:

Resolved. That in the view of this Convention : communication by milrond with the scaboard is necessary to the full development of the resources or matrons, the support she recieves from your that our desires are as strong and ardent as they have ever been to have the work done.

rity and zeal of the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company," and that we urge them by all honorable means to press forward to the completion

of the work which they have begun. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the interest of the State of North Carolina, anp especially the interest of the western counties of the State, would be greatly promoted by an early extension of some one of the public works now in pro-cess of construction east of the Blue Ridge in this State, to a point or points on the western borders of North Carolina, to connect with the railroads prejected or now being built in the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, therefore, That the people of Western North Carolina ask for nothing more than justice when they demand that the State be required to give her aid upon liberal terms to assist those of her citizens interested either is the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Railroad, or the North Carolina Railroad west to the Paint Rock on the French Broad river, with a branch leading through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Chero is stated to be more favorable to Walker than at kee, to some point in Cherokee county, to connect with a road leading by Duck Town Copper Mines owards Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee. Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That is but just to this section of the State that the take the life of Dr. Livingston, of New York. Our | Charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail-

#### strictions of the seventh section thereof. For the Carolina Spartan.

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE. As several questions have been put to you by various voters, we feel it our privilege to put certain questions to you, which of course you will feel bound to answer.

1. Are you in favor of establishing a separate ourt of Appeals at an expense of \$16,000?

Are you in favor of a Poll Tax? Are you in favor of asking aid from the State to extend our Radroad over the Blue Ridge? 4. Are you in favor of lessening the limits of the proporation of Spartanburg village to one half of a

5. Are you in favor of the people in the country putting up at a hotel when they go to the village?
6. Are you is favor of repealing the Homestead

Are you in favor of a Penitentiary 7

 Are you in favor of having the buildings of Female College regranitized? 9. Are you in favor of repealing the usury laws?

10. Are you in favor of appropriations to Wol-11. Are you in favor of President Tucker's Fish. Dam and boat excursion improvements?

12. Are you in favor of the annual appropriabers to the Legislature? 14. Are you in favor of abolishing the 4th July?

15. Are you in favor of settling the wife's property upon her separately? 16. If elected, will you go by the Laurens Rail-road, or the S, artanburg and Union Railroad, to Co-pleasures of the evenings. On Sabbath I attended

17. If you say you are in favor of any of these questions, please state how many, to what extent, and in what manner? Categorical, dogmatical, and ratorical answers are requested and expected.

Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the United that they were a church-going people. Schools of yield the floor to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, because he said the latter had not "behaved like a gen-

The Louisirna Baptist contains the following hymenial notice: Married, on 22d July, 1855, Mr. Joseph Rateliff, of Bienville parish, La., to Mrs. Mary A. Benson, of Union Co., Ark. The bridegroom has exteen children and the bride nine, though she is only 36 years old) -twenty-five in CORRESPONDENCE.

Town of Staunton-Population-Benevolent Institutions-A Visit to the Weyer Cave. As a matter of course, what pertains to the tow of Staunton must be local, and only interesting so far as the reader may, from description given, be able to generalize. Indeed, aside from natural scenery, and the adaptation of architecture to special localities, there is nothing remarkable about this town. Mind must ever govern matter. And when we come to speak of the institutions, we may feel a deeper sympathy with the place. Imagine yourself in a car, flying at the rate of twenty miles an hour, sitting at your window looking on mountain grandeur. You are told that you are approaching Staunton. Not knowing from which side you will get the best view, a shifting inclination comer on. At last, your informer, as if intending to prepossess you favorably, points out one of the best buildings in the place-the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. This you see from the windows on the right side of the ear. But before you are quite satisfied looking at this specimen of State munificence, you are told in a hurried tone to look at the Lunatic Asylum. Quickly to the other side the car you spring, and as you pass round a considerable elevation, the whole view of a vast pile ing, forgetful of the speed, a signal is given, and you find yourself at the depot. Carpet-bag and stick in hand, you make your exit now for the first time to get a good look at the town. Here is Staunton. The usual yell of porters to get your patronage to the hotel they represent almost frets you, and serves to direct your thoughts to the baggage-room for your trunk. "All aboard," you are quickly borne off by a noble pair of grays, and if the omn bus is pretty well filled, you catch a smile on the face of the porter as he approaches "Virginia Hotel," as much as to say "I've got em." A time yielded to the confines of your room, with necessa ry attention, you obey the call to the dining-room where you have assurances that Virginia is a home. All doubts thus removed, the evening finds you strolling through the business part of the town As you advance you rise gradual slopes, and still walking further, you rise higher in that portion of the town more recently built up. When on the highest point, you have only to turn round and open our eyes, to see one of the most beautiful scene ries. Here lies around you, much in the shape of a horseshoe, the town of Staunton, and beyond, in every direction, oval-topped mountains. And by their deceptive influence on the eye, the town is made to appear much condensed-almost as one mass of buildings, exhibiting the varied forms of architecture, with here and there steeples starting up, as if to vie with the surrounding mountains in celestial progressions.

At the toe of the shoe, as if some non-conform ng spirit had come that way, a portion of the town being built up in the direction of the western exension of the railroad. Standing here with eyes fixed, as if taking pictures of the different points be fore you, or having your own taken, the shrill sound of an approaching engine breaks the charm, and while yet the echoes and reverberations play along the valley, a stream of smoke is seen rising from behind some neighboring peak, the bellowing of the engine ceases, and a moment is given you to look upon the bird flight seeming self-propelled train. Once again the ear is interrupted, and then all is over. Turning the eyes, as if to eatch new objects of attention, the Town Clock reminds you of what you can searcely believe. The mind, but half satisfied with the sun-setting view, asks for a lingering here under the more feminise reflections of the moonlight smiles. The testivities of the social tes, stored away in unnumbered kind remembrances, and a strolling party organized, you again find yourself looking over now silent grandeur, Doubly do you feel the position you occupy. And if, perchance, the evening has blessed you with t'e arm is a thousand times repaid by her presence. In the lawn, where taste has incorporated arts and Even the lesser mound, raised by the hand of the thus absorbed is all that is noble, in all that is heavenly. The reverberations of the town clock

But, Messrs. Editors, excuse my strayings and ingerings of thought.

Staunton in point of wealth and refinement. Of braces of their friends. the courtesy of the citizens to strangers I have only

By special invitation, my friend Mr. Taylor and to say, I have never seen it surpassed.

sociations with the citizens was limited. Ar- an introduction to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who was rangements had been made by the Directors of services in the Episcopal Church, heard some good music, and a sermon by Dr. Sparrow, who seems those around me. to be a gentleman highly esteemed by his church.

every direction to the different places of worship,

tions of eliristians. ly admired by all, and especially are they objects of State pride in the estimation of Virginians. The On leaving, Dr. Stribbing presented me one of objects of the agitators. Will not the reader agree and is built on a pretty eminence, presenting of home

fine view to the traveler. It was opened for the reception of pupils in 1838, under the instruction of Joseph D. Tyler. The act creating the institution provided for a building at an expense of \$20,-000, and \$10,000 annually for support. Since then, additional buildings have been put up sufficient for the departments of both classes, combine in one institution here, as in our own State. The whole cost of the buildings and appointments, including steam and gas works, is estimated at about \$50,000. The annual cost for support was over \$22,000 for the last year. One hundred and six pupils were in attendance at the close of the last

ssion-seventy-one deaf and dumb and thirtyfive blind. Dr. J. C. M. Merillat, the present principal, is a man of untiring energy. He not only overlooks the entire concern, but is engaged in extending the literature of the blind by printing new books. He is of the right temperament of mind to be engaged in such a work. Penetration of intellect, high moral qualities, and sufficient enthusiasm concentrating in a liberal education, he could be none other then worthy of the trust and aid committed to is care. All who are engaged in the education of the blind will be rejoiced to know, that the time is not far distant when an improved library may be had. It being vacation at the time of our meeting, and most of the pupils gone, I had not opportunity of examining fully the standard of education. But judging from what I saw of the remaining pupils and assistant teachers, I conclude no fears may be entertained in comparison with other institutions of

The "Western Lunatic Asylum," situated in the utheastern part of the town, and fronting the stitution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on another minence, is certainly equal in architectural beauty, and far transcends the latter in dimensions. The whole establishment, comprising a number buildings of different sizes methodically arranged. repeat, is impressive. I have no means at hand which to set down the cost of this establishment the State-should suppose over a hundred thou sand dollars. The amount for support of the asylum this year is estimated at \$47,500. According to the last biennial report, 530 patients had been provided for, and I believe about that number are there ow. By invitation sent in by the superintendent, Dr. Francis S. Stribling, our delegation had the densure of dining with him on Friday. Before and after dinner he conducted us through the different apartments, making such remarks as time and circumstances would allow.

These apartments as so arranged and graduated. and the patients so classified, as to make you hope-

ful when you leave. The most demented, are on the first floors of the mildings. Here, on entering, a sad spectacle appears. So far gone are most of these, that their lothes are in many instances imperfectly adjusted. Scarcely any wants are manifested in this partment. I speak of the males, as I did not see he females of this grade. Some may be seen by ng on their beds, or if bolted out of their rooms one of the most pitiful objects my eyes ever looked on. Outside the door, and by the steps, sat a deaf, mb, blind, and insone boy, seemingly about time in the Pennsylvania Institution, and learned his breast. K-eping himself bent down, too much least as well as, and perhaps better than, "One of for the sign to be made as usual, Mr. Gillet imi- Many Voters," themselves founded and put in operatated the sign down his back. This, with the pre- non this very same College,

gardener, beautiful and beautifying, claims its no- mind were discoverable, and more wants expressed. Liet, if my recollection, from reading the Anderwould do for a minute or more with astonishing ne- College --particularly the Presidential Election and charm your steps grow short and shorter still, until curacy, then for a few moments his mind would the Election of Electors. This is my impression you find yourself in unearthly reveries. Nothing | fly off. When collected, he would resume by re- In reference to Edgefield and Fairfield, I am fortu breaks the stillness, but the beating of the hearts marking, "I was going to say," and would enter the nate enough to lay my hand on some of the papers same chain of thought about where he left off. In | from those Districts, from which I copy the follow the third class, more mind discoverable, and some ing articles. The first is from the "Edgefield Inclose the scene. Meditatively all retire, and you amusements with drafts, earls, & v. Some of these former," whose Editor is himself one of the candifind yourself prepared for the repose of remaining m les work on the grounds and in the vegetable dates, and therefore competent authority. He says: garden.

Of the population of Staunton I can say but little, as my stay there was necessarily short—in rooms tastefully adorned, with their todets well are a goodly number in the field, and they scatter numbers, I believe, something over three thousand, ranged. In each apartment a separate table or ta- themselves everywhere. At the barbecues, the must and is rapidly increasing in consequence of the bics are prepared, never allowing the different ter ground, "wherever men do congregate," not forrailroad inclinics which that place now enjoys. The increasing popularity of the different Springs in that valley, carried up by the further extension of the Central Railroad in the Central Railroad the Central Railroad, must prove advantageous to Stannton in point of wealth and refinement. Of these of their feleviles

myself attended religious exercises in the Chape has for truth and justice. Our Convention is composed of working men of the Asylum, on Sabbath morning. The time -there on business requiring much attention and was specified by Dr. Stribling, and on approach we labor. Consequently, the time allotted for as- were shown to the sitting-room, where I received

preach to the lunatics, and the Superintendent the Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Bland, for the of the Maryland Hospital, who had come over on that the Delegates to be accommodated either at hotels a visit. We all walked into the chapel, and I was to aid the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina or in private families. I chose the latter, and was favored with a seat where I could see the faces of cannot be made an issue in the pending election in introduced to Edwin M. Taylor, Esq., Cashier of most of those present. From one hundred and the "Branch Bank of the Valley of Virginia," seventy-five to two hundred are admissible on most whose hospitality I greatly enjoyed. Others re-ported their situations highly satisfactory. Dinners The chapel is decorated by the hands of the ladies. were attended by the members, by special invita-tions, nearly every day during our stay; at some of have an organ, which Mr. Cochran presented them which sentiments were offered and responded to with, worth some eleven hundred dollars. I was Concurring as we do in the above, and having highly complimentary. In these a number of the efficiency participated. And though, politically, insurmountable differences may have existed, as men Many of them held their books in use of lines unfrom all parts of the Union were present, still no exceptionably. The general deportment was equal on of \$5,000 to the State Agricultural Society?

13. Are you in layor of raising the pay of meminitradisg remark of the kind escaped the lops of to ordinary congregations, if not exceeding. Duthis shows what dependence should be placed any on these occasions. Nor were our invitations ring the discourse I noticed evidences of spiritual on the statements of "One of Many Voters." But M. to as many social tea-parties less attended. Here worship in the countenances of not a few. At one admit, for the sake of argument, that "One of we met more of the good fadies of Staunton, who moment the thought that I was in a lunatic asy Many Voters" is correct as to Anderson—that he by their graces added much to the recreations and lum, and yet in the presence of those competent to has told the truth in one case out of three—and adpraise God, almost overcome me. Resuming, I mit, further, that Anderson District and Spartanconcluded to try and not be more lunatic than burg should both elect the most violent anti-Col-

As we passed through the streets we had only to behavior of a lady, seeming to be about twenty, the House and two out of forty three in the Senconclude, from the numbers of people going in well dressed, and showing traces of family distinct atel. So that if the opponents of the College are tion. Thought I, what demon spirit could have to be believed when they complain of "College in-

and perhaps entirely, by the different denomina- the superintendent to those ministers who kindly lege. The agustion of the College question might give their services. This is hopeful, encouraging serve as a hobby to break down a particular man, The Benevolent Institutions of Staunton are just-the patients by the promises and love of God, care and raise in his stead somebody else, but it cannot

institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, habe- los last reports, in which I find much important with me, that the question, though relating to a fore remarked, is first mainly in view, as you pass statistical information. He is certainly an accoust very important subject, is practically unimportant. into the town. Its simulion is northeast of the town | pished gentleman, and well posted in all that per- and ought not to be made a test in the coming elec- | Washington, Aug. 28, predicts that the first improper, within, I suppose, the incorporate limits, rains to his trust. He is also Physician to the Asy- tion? N P W

For the Carolina Spartan THOSE INTERROGATORIES AGAIN.

MESSES. EDITORS: If anything was lacking in the chain of circumstantial evidence to show that the objects of the questions which were propounded to the candidates some weeks ago was to bring up the College question with a view to my defeat. I think that deficiency has been supplied by the communication of "One of Many Voters," which appeared in the Carolina Spartan of the 4th inst. This individual, who it seems had "some agency" in propounding the above-mentioned questions, for the ostensible object of disowning such a purpose, writer or procures to be written) and publishes the gross attack on my position contained in the last Spartan. The most natural course for "One of Many Veters" to have taken, had he desired simply to make a disclaimer as to his connection with the questions, would have been to have simply publishd the fact, without indulging in the misrepresentaion he has, in reference to my speech last Salesday. Had be pursued this plan, I should have believed that he at least was free from the charge which, I think, so justly lies against the intention of those interrogatories. But I cannot credit the sincerity of his denial, when it is accompanied with natter unnecessary for his disclaimer, and calcu-

"One of Many Voters" seems at a loss to cor ceive "how the College question" could be used to injure me, when, as he alleges, I have declared me after time, in my speeches, that "all the candidates occupied the same ground" on the College question as myself. I do not wonder at this expression of his surprise. And when i state that no one of the candidates has ever yet objected to my placing them on the same ground with myself, think it will be difficult for an honest man to conceive how, under these circumstances, I happened to be singled out, in certain sections of the Districts and represented to be the only Candidate not in favor of destroying the South Carolina College But it being true that all the Candidates are upon the same ground with myself, while this fact is not known to all portions of the District, it is very easy to perceive how the College question is used against ne and not against the other Candidates.

lated to hold me out in a disadvantageous light be-

fore his readers.

But this is not all-honest men will be surpri o learn that this same disinterested "One of Many Voters," who appears in the Spartan to disclain any "purpose" of injuring me, should, in this same unication, in the gratuitous information which he so officiously volunteered to give his readers as o my position, while professing to give the subjects which I thought were of greater practical importance than the College question-I say honest men will wonder how such a man, professing such an object, could have omitted the most important subect of all-a subject, too, which he must acknowledge is, according to his own mode of measuring one of "transcendant importance," because it volves "taxation and appropriations!"-I mean the subject of establishing a separate Court of Appeals with four additional Judges, at an aggregate annu ring on the floor near their doors; others walking al expense of Sixteen Thousand dollars! Straws the halls or reclining at the windows. Here was show which way the wind blows, and this omission is another proof of the real object of the recen communication and of the interrogatories.

The analogy which "One of Many Voters" er grown. When only deaf and dumb he was for a deavors to draw between the opposition to the South Carolina College and the revok of the Ameriome of the signs, and could spell a little on his can Colonies is supremely ridiculous, and exhibits fingers. Mr. Gillet, principal of the Illinois insti- a pitiable ignorance of our country's history. The tion, had seen the boy before, and at once went | Colonies reveiled, not on a question of the expedio him and touched him. He seemed fretial, and ency of any particular policy, but a question of right refused to notice by any attention. Mr. Gillet re-membered the sign-name of the boy, which was should be allowed to tax them without representation. the thumb and fore finger passing down the breast. More than this, the people who were engaged in Believing he regarded us as intradiog lumines, and this revolt, who waged the war, who aided in the hence his passion. Mr. Gillet sought to arrest his achievement of our independence, and who may be stiention by making his (the boy's) sign name on presumed to have known the cause of the revolt, at

up and spelt with emphasis "go away." All at -"Anderson, Edgefield and Fairfield are involved ling said he seemed quiet at times, and gave ev) like to have "One of Many Veters" " authority for thy of kindred minds unites the joyful party in the dence of some mind. We left the boy, and I need saying that the College question is being made a not say with what degree of feeling.

In the second apartment, some fragments of in tota, and call for the proof. In Anderson Distice in contrast with the lords of earth. The grav-eled walks and ever-green terraces perform their quoting, and applying the Scriptures. This he

"THE CANVASS .- The canvass waxes warmer

Here I insert the whole article, so that every reader can see what respect "One of Many Voters'

Below is a eard which I take from a recent number of the Fairfield Paper-to wit:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF FAIRFIELD DISTRICT .-The undersigned, candidates for the Legislature, have canvassed the District sufficiently to be satisfied Facfield, and concur in the opinion that the contest

has resolved itself into one of personal popularity. H. H. CLARKE R. B. BOYLSTON. J. D. STROTHER, W. M. BRATTON, HENRY C. DAVIS.

betsonal scramble, we respectfully withdraw from the canvass. J. D. STROTHER,

lege ment their combined force would be nine I was struck with the appearance and general members out of one hundred and twenty-four in Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the United
States Senate, during the extra session, refused to
states Senate, during the extra session to the search of the

Mornified, as "One of Many Voters" doubtless

was, at the favorable manner in which my speech was received by my fellow-citizens, and seeing success with which I was clearing up the objecions raised against me through the agency of those interrogatories, it was but natural he should devise some way to spit his venom at me. Hence. under the pretext of disowning a "purpose" to injure me, he dogs my footsteps throughout the entire canvass down to the present time, assailing me through the public journals, which, to say the least of it, is very unusual in our District canvasses, misrepresenting my views, and showing, down which originally prompted at least his "agency in propounding the questions." But I have assuranes from many portions of the District that a spirit of inquiry is being awakened on the part of the people, which will discriminate between a man's principles and the misrepresentations of his enemies And I have an abiding confidence that the great body of the people, who have a greater interest in of any particular man, will dispel, at a proper time. the delusion in which "One of Many Voters," and some others of like feeling, would so foully indulge, and show to wire-pullers and tricksters that a man is not to be hunted down and victimized because he happens to have been educated at any particular nstitution My judges are the enlightened freemen of the Old Iron District; to them I appeal from the plottings of back room cliques and their anony-

#### Sept. 8, 1856. SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. "To the Voters" of Spartanburg District.

JAMES FARROW.

mous scribblings.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In answer to the interroga ories propounded to the Candidates for the Legislature, in the district papers of the 4th inst., I beg leave to say, that I am opposed to destroying the South Carolina College; and holding this opinion, I am, of course, opposed to "withdrawing all State aid from" it, because to do so would involve its certain and immediate destruction. No literary institution of any distinction, as a College for males, either does or can support itself. All male Colleges, whether State institutions or denominational have to be supported, more or less, by endowments. either of the interest of permanent funds or annual appropriations. The State has nearly half a milion of dellars invested in the South Carolina Colege, the greater part of which is in buildings, a library and a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and which would be utterly valueless for any ther than its present purpose. I am opposed to a ourse that would necessarily involve the loss of all his property merely to save a few thousand dollars: when by continuing the College this whole amount s made available for the diffusion of education. But above all would I be opposed to withdrawing all appropriations from that institution, because to do would be a step backward, instead of forward, in the great cause of education and civilization. If physical progress was the only object worthy the attention of the legislator, then I could measure every thing by the square and compass of trading stiticians-"taxation and appropriations!" But Free Soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killwhat money could buy from a South Carolinian the glory which has been made to encircle the name of our State by the brilliant achievements of the four State by the brilliant achievements of the immortal Butler and his gallant associates, who ielded up their lives "in a blaze of glory amid the inunders of Churubusco and Chapult-pec!" Or vielded up their lives "in a blaze of glory amid the thunders of Churubusco and Chapult peel" Or who that ever felt a glow of pride at the mention tue and patriotism, by dellars and cents

As to how much Lam in favor of aiding the uth Carolina College, I am not able now to say, any more definitely, than that I am in favor of giving it such aid as is necessary for its support, and no more. Nobedy can judge what that amount would be without any investigation of facts not now within my reach but which would be with n the reach of the members of the Legislature. I

As a sammary, I would say that I am for reformong the College, but not for destroying it. I beg eave here to refer the reader to my response to the east interporatories on this subject, where I gave leave here to refer the reader to my response to the first interrogatories on this subject, where I gave y opinions on the College question more at length than I can here. And I would say, that a number of the copies of that response can be had at any

post office in the District. There are still other points which I could not include in my first response without making it too ong for newspaper publication. These points I ope to be able to present to my fellow-citizens personally in different sections of the District at an early day. I shall soure no pains on my part to let my principles be fully understood. I hope that my fellow-citizens in the vicinity of the places I conveniently, favor me with their presence and at-

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, permit me to say, that besides other times and places, when and where I hope to be able to talk 'face to face' and 'eye to eye' with many of you, I will address those of you who will tayor me with your attention at the Court House, on next Sales-Day, at 11 o'clock, when I hope to have the pleasure of laying my principles before many of you who were not at the Court House on last Sales-Day.

Sept. 8, 1816. JAS. FARROW.

For the Carolina Spartan. To the Candidates for the Legislature of Spartanburg District. South Carolina.

We, the undersigned Voters of Spartanburg District, respectfully call upon the candidates to know whether they will vote for repealing a part of an act of 1855, (viz.)

"That the charter of the town of Spartanburg be so amended that the town council of said town shall be entitled to have and receive annually the amount of money paid by the corporators of said town for roads and bridges-to be expended by said town council within the corporate limits of said town for streets, roads and bridge .. "

We also wish to know if you will vote against the appropriation for the New Lunatic Asylum; in short, against all and every appropriation, except so much as is amply sufficient to carry on our State Government.

A categorical answer is requested.

M. A. Moore,	due, Wolford,
R. L. Mayes,	Newton Laneaster
R. Lemasters,	C. S. Beard,
R. A. Cates,	Wm. White,
Wm. F. Smith, M. D.,	Jas. K. Menns,
B. F. McMakin,	D. G. Story,
J. C. Zimmerman,	Edward Carroll,
G. Sparks,	
Wm. Bearden,	Samuel F. White,
	J. W. West,
Reuben White,	J. E. Pruitt,
Perry West,	J. H Cunningham
Jos. W. Montgomery,	Wm. James,
W. S. Creswell,	Wm. C. Wofford,
Harrison Wyatt,	John Bearden.
T. S. Means,	Moses Foster,
Wm. A. Wofford,	James Cannighan
H. F. McDowell,	T. H. Zimmerman
T. B. Mulligan,	Jno. G. Miller,
Robt. Walker,	David H. Smith,
W. H. Grant,	Harrison White,
A. Laneaster,	Hiram White,
G. Fleming,	
John W. Otts.	M. O'Shields,
OTHER TY. CHIE.	A7 VOTED

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, from portant information received from Kansas officially will be that Gen. Lane is in irons

For the Carolina Spartan ARMY WORK.

MESSES. EDITORS: Our farmers and planters generally have suffered acrious injury from the depredations of this destructive insect. From every quarter we daily here complaints against this little worm, which is now scattered widecast over the land, destroying alike grass, fodder, pess, turnips, and the other green products of the carth. Their appetite seems insatiable, as their number is incalculable, and in no instance is it possible to keep grass or fodder, or any green stuff growing in the to the last line of his communication, the real spirit field, untouched or free from their strange cue oachments.

When they first entered my farm, judging from their insignificant appearance, I feared little in the way of destruction. But a day soon revealed to my mind the power of the foe I had to encounter. in order to save a large field of hay I was endeavoring to cure. During that short period, they had eaten up a great many blades of grass, and I saw the success of justice than in the defeat or election if another day was given them, the hay I was curing would unquestionably be destroyed.

But in regard to my fodder I felt serious injury indeed from their encroachments. They entered, over a week ago, a field of late corn I had planted and communeed immediate depredations upon the greenest blades of fodder. And so severe and general was the destruction, added to that of the freshet which soon followed their appearance, that I have very little fodder worth collection.

Knowing their greedy appetite and curious to olserve more particularly their actions towards one another, I placed five one morning on a table, covering the n with a common house tumbler. After a short time they began to fight with one another. growing fierce and fierce in the conflict, until one lay a lifeless victim to the wrath and hunger of the remaining four. Immediately they began to devour t, and soon nothing but the increased size of the survivors told that the deceased ever lived. This repast apparently appeased their appetites for a short time, and again the fearful war began and ended as before in the death of another unhappy victim. So on they continued to fight, and but one fat fortunate hero of four hard-fought battles remained. It seemed destined to enact a drama more fearful and extraordinary than any in which it had previously taken part. Stung by hunger it wandered through its close confinement, seeking what it could devour. But nothing could it dis cover to slake its thirst, nothing to satiate its hunger. At length, reduced to the last extremity, it began the work of self-destruction. And so wildly did it perform its part, that soon it lay a lifeless victim to its own hunger, destroyed by its own self to satisfy its own craving appetite. VERITAS.

#### Telegraphed to the Carolina Times. FROM KANSAS.

Battle between Southerners and Freesoilers. Sr. Louis, Sept. 5 .- Advices from Kausas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th ed and several wounded. Capt. Brown, (of the Her-ald of Freedom) and his son are both reported kill-ed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded. All the

to Kaneas. Washington, Sept. 5.—The correspondence be of such names as Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoun, or McDaffie, or Preston tween the Territorial officers of Kansas and the Corresponding some such as a Calhoung some such as a Calhoun It is a very lengthy and interesting resume of the affairs of the Territory. Orders have been transmitted to Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith to take more efficient measures for effectually enforcing the laws and suppressing inespicat treason.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A letter from Mr. Mar-

ey, of September 2d, to Mr. Geary, instructs him to have the military of the Territory completely en-rolled and organized, to the end that they may at short notice be brought into the service of the vious effort, did arrest has attention, when he raised | Dut we are told - if these questions are silly; am of the opinion, however, that the appropriations | el necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States and the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

Hon Jefferson Davis, writing Sept. 2d to Ger. Smith, informs him of the instructions sent to Gov.

ppress insurrection.

He allo informs him that if such forces are not sufficient, such additional number of militia as may be necessary may be drawn from the States of B-linois and Kentucky.

Mr. Davis, on Sept. 3d, to the Governors of Ken-

tocky and Illinois, makes a requisition in the name of the President for two regiments of foot militia when called for by Gen. Smith.

From the Charleston Standard Sr. Louis, Sept. 6 - Another rumer is being circulated here to the effect that the Abolitionists have been driven from Leavenworth at the point of

the bayonet, and that their property has been destroved and confisented. may appoint for speaking, will, as far as they can The Iowa road to Kansas is said to be closed by armed bands of Missourians.

Forty Abolitionist sufferers have arrived in this

city, entirely destitute.

The President has ordered the Governor of Kansas to enroll and organize all militia in the Territory. Regimen's have also been ordered from Illi-

ois and Kentucky.
It is reported that the Pro-Slavery men and abolitionists had 200 men on each side engaged in the battle at Ossawattamie. The Abolitionists fixed first, which was returned by the Southerners, killing thirty Abolitionists. The Abolitionists empted to escape by swimming the river, by which means a number were drowned. PREPARING FOR BATTLE IN KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5.—Dates from Kansas up to the 20th ult. state that fifteen hundred pre-slavery men under Col. Atchison had made preparations to attack Lawrence by the 1st of Septem The free State forces were there to the number of between 1,500 and 2,000 men.

BLACK REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS. Boston, September 4 .- The President of the Fremont American State Council has issued a call for a Convention at Worcester, Mass., on 16th Sep-tember, on the ground that Johnson, the North American Candidate for Vice President had given notice that he shall decline running. The Republican State Convention of anti-Gardner Fremon A mericans meets on the same day at the same place.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The purport of the instructions sent by the President to California is a mere matter of conjecture, their contents being carefully concealed at the Department of State. They, however, relate more particularly to the Ar-

my. New instructions will soon be issued to the Gor Cruor and commanding general in Kansas.

Official advices have just been received from Mr.

Dallas, which give repeated assurances that a treaty relative to Central America is progressing with every prospect of a satisfactory adjust

New York Day Goods Market.-The Jour nal of Commerce says the total imports of dry goods at New York since January 1st are comput ed to be \$29,963,398 over the corresponding eight months of 1855, and \$5,091,598 greater than for the some time in 1854. It thus sums up the con-

sequences: "The market is glutted, the auctions are crowded, and all but the most desirable of the scock must be sold at or below cost. There is one comfort in this, if the goods are to be crowded upon the mar-ket, a large portion of those who will suffer most are on foreign account, so that the loss will grabroad, while the consumer here will have all the benefit.

The Washington Intelligencer regards the retire ment of Mr. Aiken from Congress a public less. The Charleston papers aunomore the death of James Martin, commission merchant, fermerly of

47 VOTERS

J. W. White, Jne. Wofford. Newton Laneaster. S. Beard, Wm. White, las. K. Means,

. H Cunningham,

H. Zimmerman,